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ABSTRACT

This Project Drive booklet titled Buying a Car: Decisions, Decisions is one of eight booklets designed for intermediate level English-as-a-second-language students and low-level adult basic education/basic reading students. The goal of the booklet is to aid the student in developing the oral and sight vocabulary necessary for a basic driver training program. The booklet contains exercises designed either for individual instruction or group work. Appended material includes supplementary exercises, a pretest and posttest, and a word list of important vocabulary presented in each unit of the booklet. (LRA)

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ED185302

PROJECT DRIVE

BUYING A CAR

Decisions, Decisions

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BOOK TWO

CE 024 637

1979

LANCASTER-LEBANON INTERMEDIATE UNIT 13

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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BUYING A CAR - DECISIONS, DECISIONS

Do you want to buy a car? Are you sure? Cars are expensive. It costs a lot to buy a car and keep it running. The cost of driving a car is about 17 cents a mile. This includes gas and oil, *maintenance* and repairs, *insurance*, and *depreciation* (losing value because of age.) Do you have enough money or can you get enough (*borrow*)?

It is convenient to have your own car. But, beside being expensive, a car can also give its owner lots of *headaches*. Will it start on a cold morning? Will it *break down* on a rainy night? Do you want to take these chances?

If you decide that you can get enough money and that you are willing to take the chances, then you have made the first decision -- TO BUY!

EXERCISE 1: Fill in the blanks with the missing word.

1. It costs _____ to buy a car and to keep it running.

2. The cost is about _____ cents a mile.

3. Depreciation is losing _____ because of age.

4. A car can also give its owner lots of _____.

EXERCISE 2: List 5 reasons why you need a car.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

List 5 reasons why you will wait to buy a car.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Your next decision is what type of car (*vehicle*) is best for you? What will you be using the car for? How many people will usually be riding with you? Must you carry many things? You must decide which type is best for you.

four door *sedan*

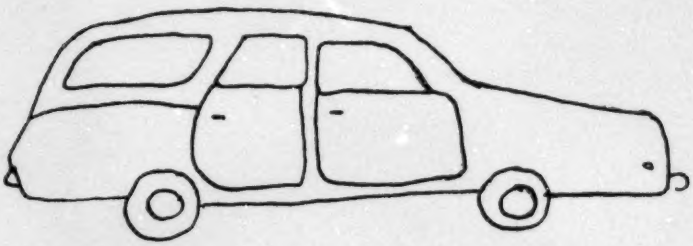
a good family car; it is easier to get into the back seat of a four-door sedan.

two-door sedan

convertible

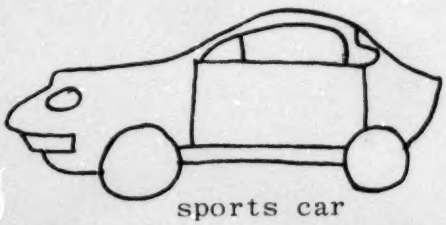
a convertible has a soft roof that can fold down; nice for warm weather; not made by U.S. companies anymore.

hardtop



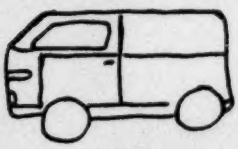
station wagon

is good for a large family and carrying things. It has no trunk, but instead it has a big open area behind the back seat and a large door at the back of the car for easy loading.



sports car

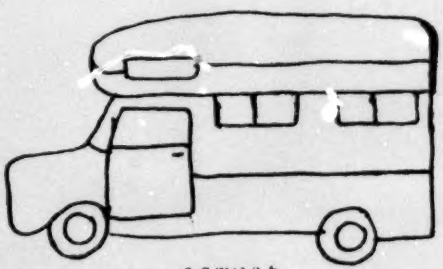
a small car; carries only two people and not much room for things.



van

pick-up truck

good for carrying lots of things but not many people.



camper

a little "house on wheels" has beds, kitchen and bathroom.

EXERCISE 3: Match the name of the type of vehicle to the words that describe it.

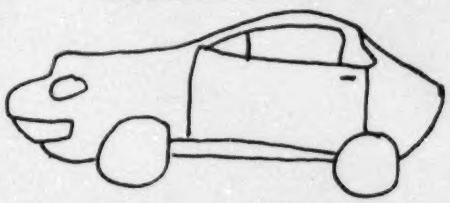
convertible	a small car; carries only 2 people
pick-up	a hardtop
camper	a car that is good for carrying lots of people or things
sedan	a soft top that folds down
station wagon	a little house "on wheels"
sports car	a truck

EXERCISE 4: What's my name?

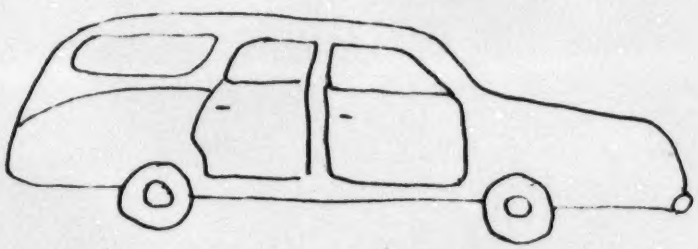
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



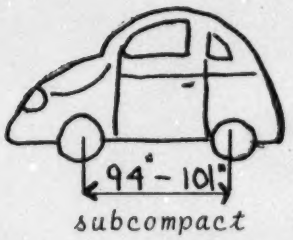
4. _____



5. _____

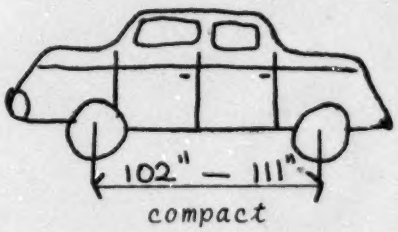
You must also decide what size of car you want. Size is determined by the *wheelbase* of the car.

wheelbase: the distance from the center of the front wheel to the center of the back wheel.

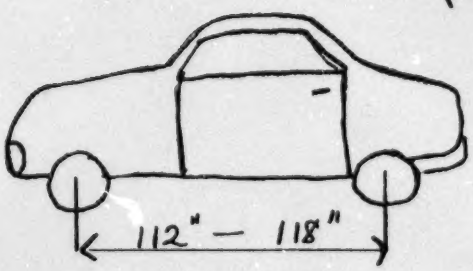


subcompact

A subcompact or compact is good for short trips, city driving, a small family, or a second car for a family.

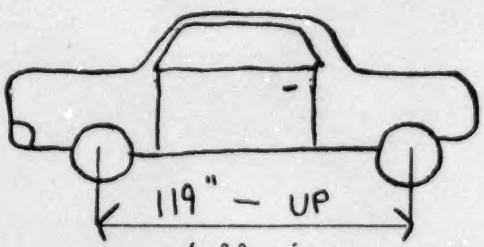


compact



intermediate

An intermediate or full-size is more comfortable, good for long trips, and carries more people and things.



full-size

EXERCISE 5: Which is the biggest? Arrange the four sizes in order.

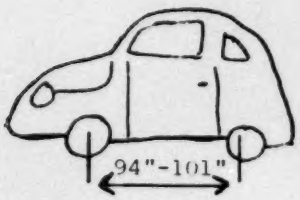
1. _____ is biggest.

2. _____ is smaller.

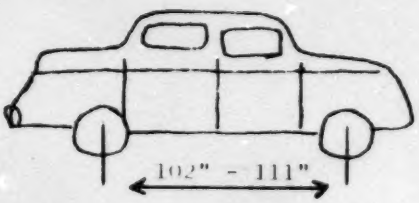
3. _____ is smaller.

4. _____ is smallest.

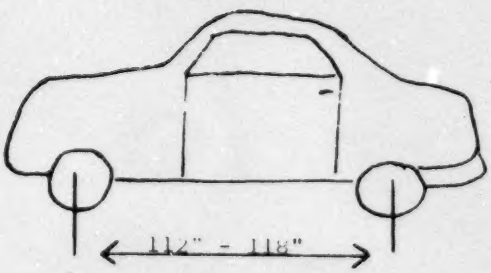
EXERCISE 6: What size am I?



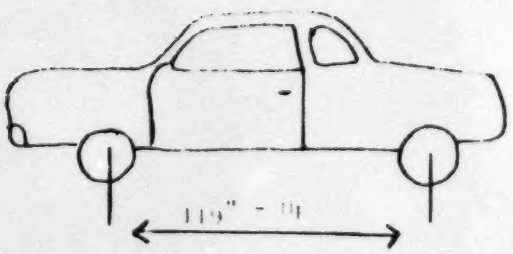
a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

Let's look at some important facts about small cars and big cars.

	GOOD	BAD
SMALL CAR	1. costs less to buy 2. costs less to run and repair 3. costs less to insure 4. uses less gas 5. easier to park	1. can carry only a few people 2. may not be comfortable for big people 3. may give a noisier or bumpier ride 4. may not have much room to carry things 5. gives less protection in an accident
BIG CAR	1. may carry more people 2. more comfortable, good for long distances 3. usually gives quieter, smoother ride 4. may carry more things 5. gives more protection in an accident	1. costs more to buy new or almost new 2. costs more to run and repair 3. costs more to insure 4. uses more gas 5. harder to park

An important rule to remember is: BUY THE SMALLEST CAR THAT MEETS YOUR NEEDS.

EXERCISE 7: Are the following sentences *true* (T) or *false* (F)? Circle T or F

1. T F A big car uses less gas.

2. T F A big car is usually more comfortable.

3. T F A big car is harder to park.

4. T F A small car costs more to run and repair.

5. T F A small car gives less protection in an accident.

EXERCISE 8: Does the sentence talk about a small car or a big car? Write the words a small car beside the sentences describing a small car and a big car beside those describing a big car.

1. It uses more gas. _____

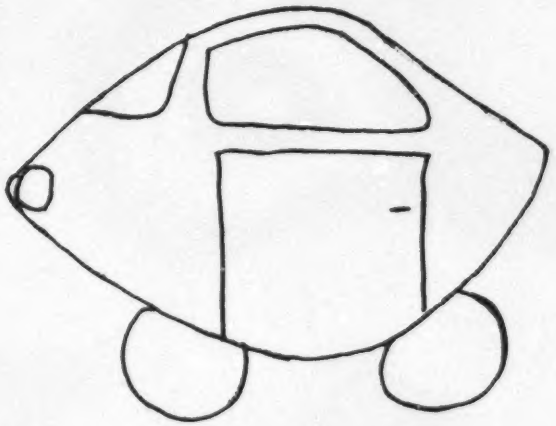
2. It's easier to park. _____

3. It may give a noisier to bumpier ride. _____

4. It's more comfortable. _____

5. It costs less to run and repair.

The next decision you must make is - will you buy a *new car* or a *used car?* If you buy a new car you can have it made exactly the way you want it. It will be covered by a one-year *warranty* (a guarantee). But a car depreciates most in the first two years, so you will lose a lot of money if you resell it. And, you might get a "*lemon*" (a car that doesn't work well from the beginning).



"lemon"

A used car is usually cheaper than a new car of the same size. But, if you borrow money to buy the car, the interest rates for a used car loan are higher. A used car has a much shorter warranty - three months at the most. And finally, if you buy a used car, there is always the chance that you are buying someone else's headaches.

EXERCISE 9:

1. You can have a _____ car made exactly the way you want it.

2. A new car is covered by a _____ year warranty.

3. _____ means loses value because of age.

4. A car that doesn't work well from the beginning is called a "_____".

5. A _____ car is usually cheaper than a _____ car of the same size.

EXERCISE 10: Let's talk!

1. Name two reasons why some people want to buy a new car.

2. Name two reasons why some people want to buy a used car.

Now, let's go shopping. If you have decided that you want a new car, you must next decide what "make" (what company made it) you want. Ask your family and your friends who drive what make they like best. Check magazines like *Consumer Reports* for their evaluation.

CHEVROLET NOVA 2-door sedan, 2-door hatchback, 4-door sedan	AMC HORNET 2-door sedan, 2-door hatchback, 4-door sedan, 4-door wagon.	FORD MAVERICK/ MERCURY COMET 2-door sedan, 4-door sedan
Comfort	Comfort	Comfort
Good in front, fair in rear.	Fair in front and rear	Fair in front; poor to fair in rear
Ride	Ride	Ride
Fair with normal load, poor to fair with full load. Interior noise level, moderate.	Fair with normal load and full load. Interior noise level moderate.	Fair with normal load, poor to fair with full load. Interior noise level, moderate.
Handling & Steering	Handling & Steering	Handling & Steering
Very good in normal driving. Fair in emergency maneuvers.	Good in normal driving, fair in emergency maneuvers.	Fair in normal driving, poor to fair in emergency maneuvers.
Brakes	Brakes	Brakes
Nonpower, very good, Resistence to fade, excellent. Moderate pedal effort.	Nonpower, good. Resistance to fade, excellent. No-lock stops longer than they should be.	Nonpower, fair. Resistence to fade, poor, pedal effort high and stability below par.
PRI	PRI	PRI
For the 1st 4 years of ownership, worse than average.	For the 1st 4 yrs. of ownership, average.	For the 1st 2 years of ownership, average. For the 1st 4 years of ownership worse than average.

EXERCISE 11: Find the information given in the report.

1. Which compact is most comfortable in the front?

   _____

2. Which compact is least comfortable in the rear?

   _____

3. Which handles best in normal driving?

   _____

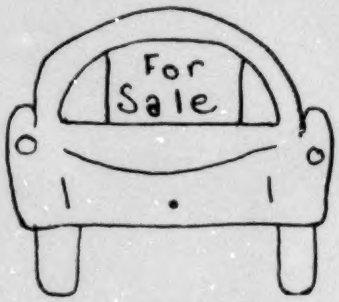
4. Which compact has very good brakes?

   _____

EXERCISE 12: Choose the model of the car you like best from the evaluations. Give five reasons for your choice (you may add any that make sense).

Once you have decided on the *make* of the car you want, then go to several *dealers* of that make and ask for prices on the *model* that you want with the *options* (extras) that you want.

If you have decided that you want a used car, there are several places you can shop. New car dealers usually have a used car lot for cars they get as *trade-ins*. There are other dealers who buy and sell only used cars. And, some *private owners* often put their car up for sale themselves.



A good place to start shopping is in the *want ads* of your newspaper.

19 Autos for Sale

'76 CHEV. MONZA

With 4 cylinder engine & 4 speed transmission. Ride in comfort with a Buckskin cloth insert interior & AM/FM radio. Enjoy the pleasure of driving a like new 18,000 mile car. Ask for Dave 653-8191. Dlr.

'77 MONTE CARLO

LANDAU with chocIate brown & tan exterior. Enjoy the sporty flair of swivel Bucket Seats, Center Console, AM/FM Stereo & Cruise control as well as the economy of a 305 V8 engine and Fuel Miser. Ask for Dave 653-8191. Dlr.

'72 FORD

4 door, V8, automatic, power steering, brakes, air conditioned, excellent transportation, nice car.

$1295

1485 Manheim Pike • Lancaster, Pa.
299-4331

19 Autos for Sale

Joe & Paul Crouse
1321 MANHEIM PIKE
LANCASTER 394-9941

'78 Datsun B-210 AM/FM 4 spd $3395
'77 Datsun King Cab P-up AM/FM 4 spd 14,000 mi's $4050
'76 Plym Valiant AT PS 19,000 mi $2975
'76 Capri V6 4 spd radio $3950
'76 Datsun B210 4 spd AM/FM $3695
'75 Volvo St Wgn AT PS AM/FM $4150
'75 Mustang II AT radio $2795
'74 Ford Truck ½ ton V8 $2895
'74 Hornet St Wgn AT PS radio $2295
'72 International Travel-all 4 whl dr. AT PS PB radio $3395

"We Service What We Sell"

'78 Chevy Van V8 AT PS whls
'78 Nova AT PS PB-air FM
'78 Concord 4 dr DL AT PS air
'77 Matador 4 dr AT PS air
'77 Olds Cutlass 2 dr like new
'76 Dodge Aspen Wgn 6 AT PS air
'75-'74 Monte Carlo 2 dr HT sharp
'75 Audi 100 LS AT PS sunroof
'74 Malibu 2 dr HT AT PS air

SAUDER MOTORS

19 Autos for Sale

HARRY MILLER
2438 NEW HOLLAND PIKE
Leola 656-4491

'77 Chevy nova 4 dr Sdn
'77 Granada 2 dr Sdn
'76 Granada 2 dr Sdn
'76 Maverick 2 dr Sdn
'76 Pinto St Wagon
'76 LTD Ctry Squire St Wgn
'75 Chev Impala 4 dr Sdn
'75 Chrysler New Yorker 4 dr Sdn
'75 Ford Ctry Sdn St Wgn
'74 Dodge Dart 2 dr H'top
'74 Pinto Station Wagon
'74 Gran Torino St Wgn
'74 Mercury monterey 2 dr H'top
'74 Olds Dela "88" 4 dr Sdn
'74 MG-B Roadster
'73 Buick Century 2 dr H'top
'73 Ford Ctry Squire St. Wgn

150 OTHERS TO CHOOSE FROM

Salesmen on duty till 9 P.M.

Closed Saturday at 4 P.M.

A Key to Abbreviations

air-air conditioning
AT-automatic transmission
conv.-convertible
cpe-coupe
cyl-cylinders
DL-deluxe
HT or H'top-hardtop
P-up-pick up
PB-power brakes
PD-power disc brakes
Sdn-sedan
Std tr-standard transmission
St-Wgn-station wagon
Whls-wholesale

Can you read this ad?

74' Malibu 2 dr HT AT PS air

Translation:
1974 Malibu, 2 doors, hardtop, automatic transmission power steering, air conditioning

EXERCISE 13: Translate the following ads:

1. '77 Chevy Nova 4 dr Sdn =

2. '77 Matador 4 dr AT PS air =

3. '78 Nova AT PS PB air FM =

EXERCISE 14: Write an ad for a 1976 Ford Maverick. It's a sedan and has four doors. It has an automatic transmission, power steering and power disc brakes.

When you finally find a car that you like, check it CAREFULLY! Look at the outside. Is the *paint* good? Is there a lot of *rust*? Look at the inside. Are the seats and floor mats worn? Are the floors strong? Be sure to look at the odometer. It tells you how many miles the car has been driven. There is a law against changing the number on the odometer.

Look under the car. Are the tires badly worn? Are there holes in the exhaust system? Look under the hood. Are there wet spots on the radiator - does it leak? Is the oil on the dip-stick clean and not too heavy.

If the car is okay so far, take it out for a road test.

Check the following points:

1. Does the engine start easily? Is it noisy?
2. In a car with a standard transmission, does the clutch work well?

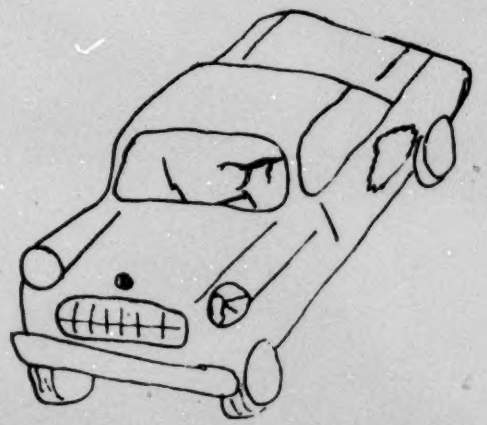
   In a car with an automatic transmission, do the gears shift smoothly?
3. Check the exhaust. Is there a lot of black smoke coming out?
4. When you put on the brakes, is there a grinding noise or does the car pull to one side?
5. When you turn the steering wheel, is it very stiff?
6. Have a friend watch as you drive down the street. Are the front and rear wheels in line?
7. Check the gauge readings.

(For a more detailed checklist with comments, please turn to the end of this booklet).

EXERCISE 15: Draw a line to match the place with what to check for.

1.	inside	rust and bad paint
2.	outside	worn tires
3.	under the hood	the odometer reading
4.	under the car	leaks in the radiator

EXERCISE 16: What's wrong with this car?



_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

How is the car so far? Do you still want to buy it? If you do, make one more check. Take it to a *mechanic* you trust and get his opinion. Then decide, are you going to buy the car?

Have you made the BIG decision? Are you going to buy the car? Now comes the hardest part - paying for it. The easiest and cheapest way to pay for the car is to pay *cash*. Then you own the car by yourself. But don't use up all your savings, keep some for emergencies.

If you can't pay for the car in cash, then give as much cash as you can - this money is called the down payment. If you are trading in another car, then the trade-in value could be put towards the *down payment*. You should have 25 to 30 percent of the cost of the car for the down payment.

Example: 1974 Nova - $2,300

down payment $2300 x .25 = $575.00

EXERCISE 17: Can you find the missing words in the square below? They are names of things you should check before buying a car.

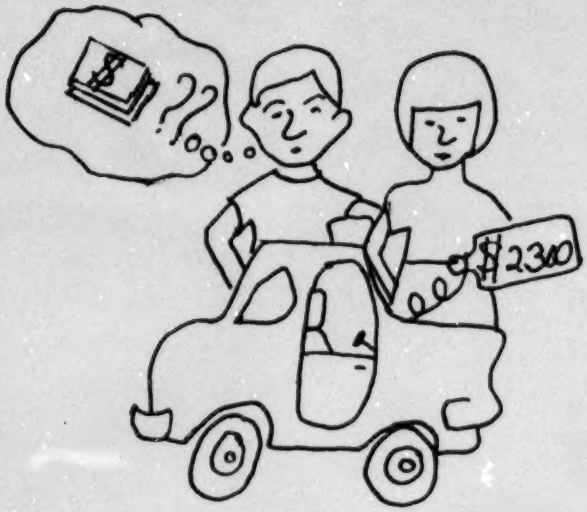
r	a	d	i	a	t	o	r	i	n	g	r
u	t	i	a	r	k	p	w	m	v	o	u
s	i	w	o	r	n	a	a	w	x	d	s
t	r	a	n	s	m	i	s	s	i	o	n
l	e	a	k	s	i	n	t	g	r	m	e
i	s	l	e	o	n	t	o	a	p	e	t
r	a	n	o	i	s	e	r	u	m	t	o
s	e	p	k	o	i	l	k	g	u	e	t
s	t	e	e	r	i	n	g	e	r	r	e

odometer rust noise
leaks transmission oil
radiator paint steering
tires worn (parts) gauge

EXERCISE 18: Fill in the blanks.

1. The cheapest way to buy a car is to pay_____.
2. If you pay 25 percent of the cost of the car, this is called the _____.
3. If you are _____ another car, its value could be put towards the down payment.
4. What would be a good down payment for this car?

1976 Capri - $2,950
downpayment = _____



Not many people can pay cash for a car unless it is very old and very cheap. Most people can only pay the down payment. Then, they must borrow the rest.

When you borrow money, you will have to pay back more than you borrow. The extra amount is the *interest* on your loan - the cost of using the money. The total amount of interest you pay depends on how much you borrow and how long you borrow it for.

Example: 1974 Nova - $2,300
down payment 575

$1,725 needed to borrow

Loan	+	Interest	=	TOTAL
$1,725	+	$207		$1,932

You can borrow money (get *credit*) from a bank, a finance company, a credit union, or your car dealer. It is a good idea to shop around to find where you can get the lowest amount of interest charge. The *lender* will ask you a lot of questions before he *loans* you the money. He wants to be sure his money will be safe and that you will pay him back.

Are you ready to go out and make these decisions? Are you soon going to be a proud car owner? Good luck and good driving!

EXERCISE 19: If you want to buy a 1974 Hornet Station Wagon for $2,295, what would be a good down payment?

1974 Hornet - $2,295.00

down payment -

If the interest on your loan is $195, how much will you have to pay back in all?

Loan	+	Interest	=	Total
$_____		$_____		$_____

CHECK LIST FOR A USED CAR

	Yes	No
OUTSIDE:		
1. Is the paint good, not chipped or rough?		
2. Is the paint all the same color?		
3. Is there a lot of rust?		
4. Do the doors, trunk, and hood close tightly?		
INSIDE:		
5. Are the seals in good condition?		
6. Are the floor mats badly worn or rotten?		
7. Are there any holes or rust on the floor?		
8. Are the pedals worn?		
UNDER THE HOOD:		
9. Does the radiator have any wet spots?		
10. Is the water in the radiator rusty or dirty?		
11. Are the radiator hoses cracked?		
12. Is the electrical wiring cracked or frayed?		
13. Is the oil on the dipstick very dirty or heavy?		
UNDER THE CAR:		
14. Are there any holes in the muffler or exhaust pipe?		
15. When you push down on the car, does it bounce a lot?		
BEHIND THE WHEEL:		
16. Does the steering wheel have too much play?		
17. When you push on the brakes, does the pedal sink to the floor?		

BEHIND THE WHEEL:

	Yes	No
18. Do the gauges on the dashboard all work?		

ROAD TEST:

19. Does the engine start easily?		
20. Does the engine run smoothly?		
21. Do the gears shift smoothly?		
22. Is there a lot of black smoke coming from the exhaust?		
23. When you push on the brake pedal, does the car pull to one side?		
24. Is the frame okay? (Do the back wheels follow the front in a straight line?)		
25. Do the wheels wobble?		

DIALOGUE I - Rosa and John

John - I'm tired of riding to work with Bob. He's always late and when he's sick and doesn't go to work, I can't get there at all!

Rosa - I'm tired of taking the bus too. When I go shopping I have so much to carry and I have to wait and wait for the bus to come. But what else can we do?

John - Why don't we look for a car of our own?

Rosa - Can we afford a car right now? A car is expensive. We have only $2000 in our savings account. What kind of car can we get for that?

John - We could use some of our savings and borrow the rest to pay for the car. I have a good job, I'm sure we can get a loan.

Rosa - Do you want to go shopping tomorrow night?

John - Okay. Let's ask Bob if he would take us and help us look around.

DIALOGUE II - Bob, John, and Rosa

Bob - Hi! Are you ready to go look for your car?

John - Yes, I think so. Where should we start?

Bob - Do you want a new car or a used car?

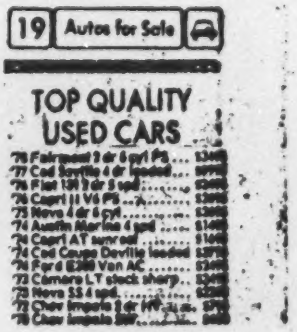
John - A used car. We don't have enough money to buy a new car.

Bob - Okay, then, Do you have a newspaper?

Rosa - Yes, here is yesterday's paper. How about the '78 Fairmont?

John - No, that's too big. Big cars use a lot of gas. Maybe the '76 Fiat or the '75 Nova would be okay.

Rosa - Let's go see them!


19 Autos for Sale

TOP QUALITY USED CARS

DIALOGUE III - Rosa and John

Rosa - I really like that Nova.

John - Yes, its not too expensive. It's easy to drive and our mechanic says its in good condition.

Rosa - Let's see, it costs $2,695. Our down payment should be at least $675.

John - Let's put $1,000 down and borrow the rest.

Rosa - Where will we borrow it?

John - I checked at the bank. Their interest rate is 13% for a used car. Our credit union at work will give us a loan for 12% interest.

Rosa - Let's choose the credit union. 12% of $1,695 is $203.40. So that means we will have to pay back $1,898.40.

John - Yes, thats about $53 a month for 3 years.

Rosa - I can't wait to have a car of our own!

DIALOGUE I - Questions: Please answer in complete sentences.

1. Why is John tired of riding with Bob?

2. How does Rosa go shopping?

3. What does John suggest?

4. How much do John and Rosa have in their savings account?

5. How will they get enough money to buy a car?

DIALOGUE II - Questions: Please answer in complete sentences.

1. Do John and Rosa want a new car?

2. Where do they look?

3. Why don't they want the Fairmont?

4. How will they decide what car to buy?

DIALOGUE III - Questions: Please anwer in complete sentences.

1. Why do John and Rosa like the Nova?

2. How much should they pay for a down payment?

3. Where will they borrow the rest? Why?

4. How much will they have to pay per month?

UNIT 2

Pretest

1. T F It costs an average of 5¢ per mile to operate a car.

2. T F Cars can be a lot of problems.

3. T F A four-door sedan has two doors.

4. T F The size and purpose of a car you want to buy are not always important.

5. T F A convertible is a car with no trunk.

6. T F A camper is used for short distance driving.

7. T F The "wheelbase" is the distance between the front wheels and the taillights.

8. T F A subcompact is smaller than a compact.

9. T F A small car costs less to run.

10. T F A big car usually gives a better ride.

11. T F Most small cars get poor gas mileage.

12. T F A big car costs more to run than a small car.

13. T F When a car depreciates it is worth more money than what you paid for it.

14. T F A "lemon of a car" is one that gives off a sour odor.

15. T F A used car usually has a longer warranty than a new one.

16. T F Consumer Reports is a magazine.

17. T F When you buy a used car it is a good idea to go to various places before buying.

18. T F Checking the newspaper is a good way to find out the price range of the car you are looking for.

19. T F Buying a car with rust on the fender is a good idea.

20. T F Most exhaust systems are full of tiny holes.

21. T F Black smoke coming out of the tail pipe is a bad sign.

22. T F 20% of $1,000.00 is $200.00.

23. T F If you borrow money you intend to pay it back.

24. T F If you borrow money at 12% interest you pay back more than you borrowed.

25. T F If you borrow $1,000.00 for one year at 12% interest, you will pay back $880.00.

Post Test - Unit 2

I. True or False - circle whether the sentence is *true* (T) or *false* (F)

1. T F It costs a lot to keep a car running.
2. T F A convertible is another name for a station wagon.
3. T F A compact is bigger than an intermediate car.
4. T F A small car costs less to run and repair.
5. T F A big car usually costs less to insure.
6. T F Whls in a want ad in the newspaper means wheels.
7. T F The cheapest way to buy a car is to pay cash.
8. T F You should have at least 50% of the cost of the car for a down-payment.

II. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. Circle your choice.

9. The cost of driving a car is about _____ a mile.
   A. $1.70
   B. $ .70
   C. $ .17
10. A _____ is good for a large family.
   A. sports car
   B. station wagon
   C. two-door sedan
11. A _____ gives a more comfortable ride.
   A. pick-up truck
   B. compact car
   C. full-size car

12. A _____ is easier to park.

A. small car

B. large car

C. camper

13. A car that doesn't work well from the beginning is called a _____

A. grape

B. lemon

C. tomato

14. A good place to find evaluations of cars is _____ .

A. Consumer Reports

B. Consumer Finance

C. Consumer Information

15. In a want ad for a car, AT means _____.

A. attention

B. after tomorrow

C. automatic transmission

16. The odometer shows the _____.

A. odor

B. mileage

C. speed

17. A 1976 Maverick costs $2,000. What would be a good down payment?

A. $200

B. $500

C. $1,000

III. Fill in the blank with a correct term.

18. Losing value because of age is called _____.

19. A car with a soft, foldable roof is called a _____.

20. A _____ is a little house "on wheels".

21. A _____ has the smallest wheel base.

22. A new car is covered by a _____ year warranty.

23. A good place to start shopping for a car is in the _____ of the newspaper.

24. There is a law against changing the numbers on the _____.

25. The cost of using the money you borrow is called the _____ on the loan.

DO YOU KNOW THESE TERMS?

Page 1

1. maintenance = keeping the car in good running condition.
   mantenimiento
   Sự bảo trì, sự giữ gìn xe trong tình trạng tốt

2. insurance = protection against loss or damage.
   seguros
   Bảo hiểm cho việc mất hoặc hư hại.

3. depreciation = losing value because of age.
   depreciación
   Sự giảm giá theo thời gian

4. borrow = to get something with the idea that you will return it.
   pedir prestado
   Vay, mượn

5. headaches = worries
   preocupaciones
   Nhức đầu (lòng= lo ngại, lo lắng)

6. break down = stop working
   estar roto
   ngưng lăm

Page 3

7. vehicle = something with wheels that is used to carry people or things.
   vehículo
   Động cỏ tự động gồm 4 bánh

8. sedan = a type of closed car with two or four doors and two seats.
   sedán
   Xe hỏi có mui

9. convertible = a car with a soft roof that can fold down.
convertible
Loại xe có mui trần có thể gập lại được

10. hardtop = a car with a hard roof.
carro de techo duro
Xe hỏi thường, không có mui trần như kiểu convertible.

11. station wagon = a car with a large open area behind the back seat instead of a trunk.
camioneta
Xe hơi bốn bánh có thùng đằng sau

12. van = a small closed truck.
camión, (Van), (busito)
Xe cam nhông nhỏ

13. pick-up = a small truck with an open area for carrying things.
camión (pícop)
Xe cam nhông nhỏ, đằng sau trống không dùng để chở hàng

14. camper = a little "house on wheels".
cámper
Xe đi cắm trại, (như 1 căn nhà nhỏ di chuyển được)

Page 5

15. wheel base = the distance from the center of front wheel to the center of the back wheel.
distancia del centro de una goma adelante al centro de una artás.
Khoảng cách từ trung tâm bánh trước đến bánh sau

16. subcompact = has a wheelbase of 94" - 101".
subcompacto
Có khoảng cách từ trung tâm bánh trước đến bánh sau là 94"-101".

17. compact = has a wheelbase of 102" to 111"

compacto

Có khoảng cách từ trung tâm bánh trước đến bánh sau là 102" - 111".

18. intermediate = has a wheelbase of 112" to 118".

intermedio (tamaño)

Có khoảng cách từ trung tâm bánh trước đến bánh sau là 112" - 118".

19. full-size = has a wheelbase of 119" and above.

carro de tamaño mayor

Có khoảng cách từ trung tâm bánh trước đến bánh sau là 119" và Hơn nửa

Page 9

20. new car = no one else has owned it.

carro nuevo

Xe mới tinh chưa ai dùng

21. used car = someone else has owned it.

carro usado

Xe đã được người khác xài rồi

22. warranty = a guarantee that the car is in good working condition and that if there are defective parts, they will be replaced by the company free of charge.

garantía

Sự bảo đảm

23. lemon = a car that doesn't work well from the beginning.

carro que no funciona bien

(tiếng lóng) Xe hoi hư hỏng luôn luôn

Page 11

24. make = the brand, the name of the company who made it.

la marca

Hiêu, nhãn

Page 13

25. dealer = a person who sells (and sometimes buys) cars.

vendedor

Ngưởi bán xe

26. model = a style or design.

modelo

Kiểu, loại

27. options = extras

opciones

Sự dư thừa, trả thêm. (Sự lựa chọn)

28. trade-in = a car given as part of the payment of another car.

oferta de carro

Đổi xe mình và bù thêm tiền để lấy một chiếc xe tốt khác

29. private owner = the person who owns the car himself.

dueño privado

Chủ tư nhân của một chiếc xe

30. want-ads = the advertisement section of a newspaper.

anuncios

Cột quảng cáo trên tờ báo

Page 15

31. paint = the shiny colored finish.
pintura
son

32. rust = the reddish brown coating on iron or steel caused by exposure to air and water.
oxigeno
rỉ, sét

Page 17

33. mechanic = a worker skilled in repairing cars.
mecanico
thợ sửa xe

34. cash = money (bills and coins)
al contado
tiền mặt

35. down payment = a part of the total cost of the car, paid in the beginning when borrowing money to pay for the rest of the cost.
pago de entrada
Số tiền ký thác trước

Page 19

36. interest = money paid for the use of money borrowed
interés
Tiền lời

37. credit = the trust of others in your ability to meet payments when they are due.
crédito
Sự tin tưởng, tin dùng là mình có đủ sức tra góp